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Where Are They At?

Last fall Pennsylvania gave Mr. Roose-YELT a majority almost impossibly big. Wednesday, the Pennsylvania Republican State convention made a platform at Harrisburg. Turn to that platform, and find out what the Pennsylvania Republicans think of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S opinions as to railroad rate regulation and of the Esch-Townsend bill:

"We applaud the Administration of President ROOSEVELT, and particularly command its skilful and yes frank and candid diplomacy in governing our relations with foreign Governments, whereby our importance and standing have been advanced, all our interests furthered and peace and harmony

"We express our appreciation of the faithfulness, wisdom and activity of our United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, in their untiring devotion to the interests of this Commonwealth, and to their public duties generally, and in upholding the hand of the President in his endeavors for the safety and advancement of the people."

Skilful resolutions; but far from frank and candid. Certain Pennsylvania Republican Representatives in Congress mutinied and raged against railroad rate regulation. They did not uphold the hand of the President.

In expressing their appreciation of the faithfulness, wisdom and activity of their Representatives in Congress, the Pennsylvania Republicans might seem to imply, by inevitable innuendo, that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S endeavors for rate regulation were not endeavors for the safety and advancement of the

Still, a general and meaningless distribution of molasses for everybody and everything Republican, including Governor PENNYPACKER and his "intense Pennsylvanianism," trickles from this platform. If other Republican State conventions follow the Keystone example, there will be no means of knowing whether the Republicans approve or disapprove Government rate fixing.

Did the Federal Courts Possess Any Jurisdiction?

The recent contest over the distribution of the Northern Securities assets bids fair to leave its traces in our governmental system, as well as in financial affairs. It may seem paradoxical, and yet there is much support for the proposition that the Federal courts did not possess any legal power to interfere at any time with the action of the Northern Securities Company in the disposal of its constituent stocks. As a body politic, formed under State authority, ference with its internal affairs by the it was treated as an entering wedge for of a high average as compared with that courts of any other sovereign, including | woman suffrage generally. the Federal judiciary.

The principle involved has been fully infra-corporate affairs by the courts of sister States. But its application to the relations between the Federal and State authorities has not been so fully discerned. Yet the principle which excludes the interposition of any nondomestic Governmental authority over the affairs of corporations is just as applicable to the Federal courts as to the Sourts of other States. It rests upon the broad doctrine that the control of these creatures of legislation, in the exercise of their intrinsic functions, pertains solely to the creative power-which can fully administer and discipline them. In the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the Government suit against the Northern Securities Company, this exclusion of the Federal courts from subject matter jurisdiction over State corporations was sufficiently outlined in the following terms:

"The Federal court may not have power to forfeit the charter of the Securities company; it may not declare how its shares of stock may be transforred on its books; nor prohibit it from acquiring real estate; nor diminish nor increase its capital stock. All these and like matters will be regulated by the State which created the company."

The Supreme Court thus recognized, as it had previously done in the suit of the State of Wisconsin vs. Pelican Insurance Company, that the necessary difference of citizenship does not alone constitute all the requisites to justify the action of the Federal courts in matters of domestic and corporate concern to the individual States. In the former case it distinctly applied this principle to controversies affecting the structure and organic affairs of State corpora-

This is not the place to indicate in detail the nature of this important limitation upon Federal power, so as to show its application to the case of Harriman es, the Northern Securites Company. Suffice it to say that the litigation in question involved the essential nature of that corporation, the character of its membership, and the distribution of nearly all the assets held by it. In short, most of the elements of corporate organism were involved, and no courts other than those of New Jersey would geem to have been competent to intervene in the premises. But it should be added that this point of subject matter jurisdiction was not raised by any party to the litigation. Naturally the complainants would not suggest it, and the respondents probably preferred success on the merits of the dispute. The curiproperties have been impounded for more than a year past by the orders of tribunals that were legally powerless to

The Northern Securities lawsuit has actively and earnestly than men. They by Assemblyman JOSEPH BEIRILF, Re-

passed from the practical sphere of men and of courts. But a much broader question remains. Has the Supreme Court, by deciding that case on its merits, assumed for the United States Judges all the extension of authority to affect the affairs of State corporations implied by the action of our highest tribunal? If that question were answered in the affirmative it would involve a most extensive assumption of Federal dominion Court itself for this restriction on the students. effect of its own decisions. The Supreme Court has recently refused to be pending before it. In a late case its at least has not diminished. Never was attention was called to the fact that in there an Easter season when marriages could not therefore be deemed binding is increasing in attractiveness. upon the court in the case at bar. It So far, then, there seems to be no rea-

adjudicated a similar controversy only a few months previously. the Supreme Court will refuse to usurp cognizance over the affairs of State looks with so much misgiving should Lafayette street is to be the new official corporations upon allegations precisely Securities litigation. Parties who seek the Federal courts for the administration of the internal affairs of State corporations may still be met at the threshold by the application of the fundamental principle that there is no basis in our which may be made. Romance will purely Federal question, for the United States courts to pass upon subjects of purely State corporate interest.

Any other outcome could result only from concession to the perverted tendency which seeks Federal agencies to redress matters properly amenable to State authority, whether legislative or judicial.

The Paralyzer.

In announcing to the Assembly his intention to offer a concurrent resolution for a legislative investigation of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the leader of the Democratic minority, Mr. GEORGE M. PALMER of Schoharie, was reported yesterday as

"There is an extraordinary appearance of official paralysis which many people are attributing to the influence of a close friend of Chairman ODELL who is a stockholder but not a director in the Equi-

a close friend of Mr. ODELL-to whom Was Mr. PALMER referring? Cr was Mr. PALMER misreported?

The New Woman.

An incident of Easter week was the defeat in the Senate at Albany, on Wednesday, of the latest effort to extend the suffrage to women. The extension, proposed in a bill introduced by Senator RAINES, was limited to voting on tax that corporation is immune from inter- questions in twelve small cities only, but American college professors is already

A few days before, Mr. CLEVELAND had written of the "movement which has recognized, as barring trespasses upon | been for a long time on foot for securing to women the right to vote and otherwise participate in public affairs" as "an unfortunate manifestation of feminine restlessness and discontent." He fears that it will have a "dangerous, undermining effect on the characters of the wives and mothers of our land." Mr. McCarren of Brooklyn expressed the same alarm in the Senate on Wednesday. "Politics," he said, "is no field for pure and modest women"; besides, "there are men enough to take care of political affairs." He is against giving any vote | sordid cares in its search for truth. at all to any woman, on the ground that her place is to "preside over the household." Senator RAINES, however, contended that "as the intelligence of the country is being steadily concentrated in the women," they are at least entitled | colleges to send them adrift after long to vote on questions of taxation to the and valuable service without the means very limited extent proposed in his bill, of supporting themselves. In the pracquoted Sepator GRADY, "'rules the an age limit at which the pension may world' "; but "it rules in the house and | be obtained will be fixed. Nor will there not at the polls," he asserted. And that was the prevailing opinion of the Senate.

It is also the prevailing opinion even efforts to secure the suffrage always encounter feminine resistance. The National Woman's Suffrage Association is counteracted by a woman's association organized in opposition. Accordingly the woman suffragists have uphill work. The privilege they ask for as a boon, as a right, their feminine opponents treat as an imposition on women.

Already, however, a very great part of American women are taking and are compelled to take an interest in affairs beyond their home. Of nearly thirty millions of the population of this country engaged in gainful occupations in 1900. more than a sixth was feminine; and of these feminine workers only about a third were in distinctively household employments, domestic service and the like. Between 1890 and 1900 these feminine workers increased at a much greater ratio than the population as a whole. In almost every employment outside of the home women are now engaged. They form a great part of the crowds which pour forth at nightfall from every

business district. Moreover, the escape of women from domestic seclusion extends far beyond the ranks of the workers for a living. Women of fashion have become public personages. Women are organized for many public purposes. "Neighborhood paring for the worst. clubs" of women have been started in New York recently for the discussion of ous reflection remains that these great such matters, and the women in them cal government of the people will be are not of the kind who neglect their delighted to read the condemnation by special feminine duties at home. In the WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., chairman of the charitable machinery of a New York executive committee of the Republican

preside at meetings and make speeches The party which recently went from here to participate in the Conference for Education at the South contained many women. On the same day that the Senate rejected limited woman suffrage a woman of the more select social sphere of New York read a paper on "Woman's Work for Municipal Progress" at the meeting of a league for the study of municipal problems generally. In many over State instrumentalities. But that | societies dealing with public questions | New York. Such a measure, taking from a man construction should not be given to the and for public purposes assiduous omission of the Supreme Court to con- mothers of families are now engaged sider, this point of jurisdiction in the as chief officers. The celleges for women great stress of business before it. And are crowded with applicants far beyond we have the authority of the Supreme | the accommodations they have for

Has the feminine character suffered deterioration as a consequence of all bound by its failure to notice the absence this? Is "the home" impaired? For of Federal power over a controversy one thing, the popularity of matrimony an identical litigation it had a short were so many as they are now. Men time previously assumed jurisdiction. seem to fall in love with the "new But the court declared that in the previ- woman" not less than they did with the ous case, sought to be invoked as a old. Physically the new woman is been passed over sub silentia-that it is taller and stronger and in every way

therefore refused to pass upon the merits | son for alarm lest "the saving grace of of the case before it and announced its simple and unadulterated womanhood want of jurisdiction, though it had fully shall be lost and for fear that the broader life of women will have an "undermining effect on the character of the wives and Therefore, it may easily happen that mothers of our land." Even if the "movement" on which Mr. CLEVELAND go to the extreme of complete woman would not come. So long as the human race exists "the saving grace of simple and unadulterated womanhood" will be preserved-will be safe against any movements, of man or woman either, high priestess.

Mr. Carnegie's Pension Fund.

The last gift by Mr. CARNBOIE, of a trust fund of ten millions of dollars to provide annuities for disabled college professors, is one of the most remarkable, as it is also one of the most munificent of the contributions ever made by private wealth for a public purpose. We say public, because Mr. CARNEGIE explains that the purpose of the fund is not merely to benefit the direct recipients of the bounty, but to further the general advancement of education.

He wishes "to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions," so poorly paid that "able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career,' but he also establishes the fund in order to enable colleges to retire old professors in favor of more useful younger men without causing material suffering to A stockholder but not a director, and the displaced. It is a novel purpose, but as considerate and as reasonable as it is

The average salary of a college professor in this country is miserably small, and saving from it anything like a competent provision for a future when it will not be received is impossible. Mr. CAB-NEGIE's assumption that such paltriness of pay restrains able men from the professorships may not be fully justified. The intellectual ability of the body of of men in other pursuits, but even if it needed to be raised and could be raised. it is questionable if merely the assurance of an old age pension of a thousand dollars a year would be enough to offer the requisite inducement to abler men, for the average pension from Mr. CARNE-GIE's fund cannot be more than that amount.

His pension fund, however, will contribute directly to increase the efficiency of the service of the college professor. It will enable him to pursue his teaching or his investigation without the distraction of fear regarding his maintenance in old age. His mind will be free from

Undoubtedly, too, college faculties may be encumbered with professors whose retirement for disability would be desirable, but who are retained because of the natural unwillingness of the 'The hand that rocke the cradle,' " tical management of the fund, of course, be any reason for resenting it as a gratuity the acceptance of which will be inconsistent with the dignity of a professor. among women themselves. Feminine All college education is of the nature of a benevolence, of a philanthropy. Every student, rich or poor, gets his education largely by the bounty of the endowment of the college. His tuition fee is only a part of its cost, even independently of the interest on the investment in the college plant. His education is chiefly a gift to him.

It is therefore strictly in accordance with this feature of our college system that the corps of professors also should benefit by the bounty Mr. CARNEGIE so munificently provides. His pension fund in essence is a generous endowment for the provision and support of the higher education.

Beihilf's Bill,

It was time that authoritative expression should be recorded against the course which has marked almost every step of the Republican Legislature at Albany this winter.

Newspapers friendly to the Republican cause and desiring only the welfare of the people of the State have in some cases pointed out the flagrant and unworthy conduct of those in control of the Republican State machine. Other newspapers, just as friendly, but not quite as candid, have bowed their heads in silence, hoping for the best, but pre-

Every Republican who loves his party and all who desire upright and economichurch parish women are engaged more | State committee, of the bill introduced

publican, of the Thirty-first New York county district. Mr. BARNES says:

Assemblyman BRIERLE. Republican, of New York, has introduced a measure in the Legislature providing that the present County Clerk of New York, a Republican, whose term of office will expire on Dec. 31 next, shall appoint a Commissioner of Records for a period of six years, and to this new officer are given many of the functions of the

County Clerk. "The bill is said to have the support of the head of the Republican organization in the county of whom the people will elect County Clerk next fall the right and prerogatives enjoyed by his predeocseor, is an outrageous proposal and should not be considered by the Legislature for a moment.

"This kind of legislation defeated the Demo cratic party, and if enacted by the Republicans will certainly have an unfortunate effect upon their future. A farseeing leader of an organization would not admit by the introduction of such a bill as this that he was to be defeated at the polls at the coming election. Of course, such a measure would never have received the signature of so highminded a public official as Governor Hisgins, but on the other hand the Legislature itself should not be committed to a bill of this character."

Mr. BRIHILF's bill would compel the taxpayers of New York county to incur precedent, the point of jurisdiction had indubitably better than the old. She an expense of \$600,000 for an experiment in record keeping.

It was, we repeat it, time that somebody in authority in the Republican State organization called a halt. Mr. BARNES is entitled to more than ordinary credit for having spoken out so fearlessly in meeting.

The Board of Aldermen has formally sanctioned the effacement of Elm street, of New Elm street and of Lafayette place. name of the thoroughfare, extending, parlike those set forth in the Northern suffrage, that dreadful consequence allel with Broadway, from City Hall place near Chambers street to Astor place. There is a Lafayette avenue in The Bronx, but none in Manhattan.

Lafayette place has enjoyed distinction in several respects. As the street leading to and from the Astor Place Opera House it was at one time a popular place of residence Federal system, and in the absence of a always remain and woman will be its for many musical and theatrical people and the foreign celebrities who came to New York. East Fourth street was at that time the "Rialto" for dramatic and musical managers and agents. Later, some older New York families, attracted by its sheltered location, selected it as a residential street free from the encroachments of business. Some of the old houses remain, but few of them are occupied as homes.

Still later, the idea became general that Lafayette place, upon one side of which the Astor Library had been established, with the Mercantile Library at its northern end, would be the headquarters of booksellers, and for some years several large firms were established there. But it did not retain its literary character, and soon afterward-soon in the history of an old New York street-it gave way to other lines

The extension of Elm street as a public neasure for the relief of Broadway and the Bowery, both crowded during business hours by car lines and trucks, was authorized and begun in September, 1853. Nearly twelve years have elapsed, and the naming of the whole of the new thoroughfare Lafavette street is the final official recognition of the completion of the project.

One thing is certain: If Minister Bowen was ever useful to this country in Venezuela, his term of usefulness has reached the stage where it is punctuated with a round, black emphatic and unmistakable full stop.

The nomination of his successor at Caracas should have been made months ago. If Mr. Bowen is to remain in the diplomatic service of the United States he should have been on his way weeks ago, to Lhasa, to Timbuktu. to the Nejdian capital, or to some equally suitable field for his further activity.

The Citizens' Union and Mr. Jerome. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In a short article on the editorial page in this morning's issue of your paper I notice that you state that the "officers of the Citizens' Union announce that if Mr. Jerome accepts the Tammany nomination he cannot have theirs." Permit me to say that I do not know of any such statement having been made by an officer of the Citizens' Union Will you do me the favor, therefore, in morrow's issue, to correct this statement? R. FULTON CUTTING

Chairman Citizens' Union.

The Wenderful Japanese

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Who is het We all want to know his name, the man who, in sturdy English, has told us somewhat of the faraway Eastern war. Such an enlightening presentment of actual conditions is in the nature of a surprise. Most wonderful are the words: "A wise suggestion from the youngest would receive as much defer-ence as though it emanated from a senior." If true, this greatly enhances our appreciation of the Japa spirit, that spirit which has proved in deed. that a lofty loyalty to one's sovereign is compatible with all the most democratic virtues. To us moderns the subject is fraught with deep significance. After all's said, does it not imply a deeper clinging to the ideals which, in the outcome, must make for the salvation of all humankind? From a world of grafters, frenzied financiers ad their ilk, I, for one, am fain to look Japanward for a lesson of life. Natheless we send mis-

GRORGE MARVIN GRIFFITH.

Physical Examination of Oarsmen TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The death o Roger Hollowingsworth, a young Philadelphia parsman, from heart disease while rowing on the the necessity of a thorough physical examination for all members of rowing clubs. While the physical directors of the various universities throughout the country which include rowing in their athletics insist upon a thorough and rigid examination before a student can train for a crew, the majority of the rowing clubs in the metropolitan cities never look into the physical qualifications of their members. If the candidate for the crew looks strong physically and can hold his own, he is allowed to stay in the boat. Rowing is one of the hardest kinds of exercise and only the robust can endure it, consequently a thorough physical examination should be made in the case of all candidates.

NEW YORK, April 26. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Having read a recent newspaper story of a bottle which was picked up on the Irish coast after being two years n the water from the time it was thrown over in midocean. I wish to state that I put my card in a bottle May 16, 1904, and tossed it overboard in midocean. It was picked up June 17, 1904, off Nantucket by a fisherman in his trawl and returned to me. This, as you see, took only thirty-two days.

W. J. COFFEE.

NEW YORK, April 27. A Peaceful Invasion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ancient pritons fied before the Roman invader; so did the Greeks; so did the Anglo-Saxons, later, before the Normans, and so are the Christians in this city to-day fleeing before the Hebrew invasion. If you don't believe it, just traverse the East Side which practically contains all the population of Manhattan Island. NEW YORK, April 26. Source of Inspiration in Virginia

Moffet correspondence Boston Gazette.
As the sun is shining bright and warm this week and everything seems to have imbibed new life, I will follow suit and try to stir up something for

The Season in New York. The man, one day, may freeze ice cream Upon the very spot Where next day he may sell it to A crowd perspiring hot. W. J. L. AFRICA.

Be Brazza G: es Back. Savorgnan de Brazza, at an age when ew men tempt the discomforts of tropical Africa, is returning to his old stamping ground to see why the French and the

blacks are not getting on well together.

The work that filled twenty-five years f his life gave to France the vast domain of the French Congo. Three years ago the French Chamber voted him the thanks of the nation and an annual pension, providng also for his wife if she should survive im. It was thought that he would never return to Africa, but he is going at the request of the Government to report on conditions which seem scandalous, and to bring about more amicable relations with the

De Brazza won the territory and gov erned it for years by peaceful methods and remarkable tact. The officials who folowed him say that new conditions have ecessitated coercive measures. He made his way, they assert, by giving presents and buying favors; but when the present Government imposed a hut tax, so that the natives should pay at least a trifle for the security of their lives and fields, many of the unappreciative blacks refused to pay it. Bloodshed followed. The natives say they are the victims of gross injustice and oppression, and colonial affairs are in

a chaotic condition. De Brazza always seemed to have a wise resource for every emergency. He will now try to bring order out of confusion. The present state of the French Congo seems to illustrate again that men specially gifted for so grave and delicate an enterprise as bringing a barbarous community under the sway of modern governmental ideas are a prime necessity. The wrong men may mean well, but are likely to do almost irreparable damage.

Boers Beserting the Transvaal

While the British have been drafting a constitution for the Transvasi Colony under which all burghers of the late South African Republic may vote for members of the first Volksraad, a large number of Boers are on the eve of departure for German East Africa. The correspondence of the Cologne Zeitschrift says that more than 1,000 Boers will leave the Transvaal in May to take up farms in the highlands of German East Africa, 100 to 150 miles inland rom the Indian Ocean. This party alone will represent the speedy removal of 3,000 or 4,000 persons, as many of the men will leave their families behind until they have cleared fields and built houses.

THE SUN told last year of the two committees the Boers sent to German East Africa to spy out the land and of their favorable impression of the country. They found good soil for general farming along the line of the Tanga railroad, and were delighted with the rich growth of grasses on the great high plain near the northern edge of the colony, which they said was better adapted for cattle raising than the veldt of their native land. When they went home they recommended these new farming and grazing regions, where every condition, they

said, promised prosperity. Fourteen Boer farmers and their families, numbering seventy-four persons, did not wait for the exodus this spring but packed up their belongings and started at once for German East Africa. They were all fairly well to do and carried on the steamer with them wagons, draft oxen and asses besides eight cows for each family. They have settled preferably on the grass lands with brooks or rivers on or near each farm. Until they can harvest their first crop they are buying maize and other grains of the matives and depending upon their hunters for

meat. This movement of the Transvaal Boers to a foreign land, 1,400 miles north of their former home, is significant of their antipathy to British rule and the determination of many of them to begin life anew in the wilderness rather than live under the British flag. The new political organization, "Het which the Boers have formed at home, is likely to endorse the opinion of its leader, Gen. Cronje, who declares that the new constitution means that there is to be no self-government; and this view will only whet the eagerness of many to leave the Transvaal forever.

Tramps in the Dark Continent.

Not many years ago Dar es Salaam was notorious as the shipping point for slaves smuggled out of Africa in the dark for the Turkish and Arabian markets. It is now the capital of German East Africa, with good public buildings, a hospital for negroes, a park and the largest Protestant church in East Africa. The Germans are pushing a steel wharf out into the bay so that vessels loaded with railroad iron and rolling stock need depend no longer on lighters. The building of the railroad to the far interior has begun.

The railroad has introduced into the country a new white element such as the natives never saw before. There is as yet no law to exclude any class of whites, and in the past three months hundreds of the very poorest class of Albanians have been dumped upon the shore. They have gone there without invitation, and the Ostafrikanische Zeitung says they are what the British call tramps and are in Africa merely because of their mistaken notion that somehow they are going to pick up a living on the railroad.

The whites of East Africa are only a handful in comparison with the black population, are wholly dependent upon them, in that tropical region, for labor, and must retain their respect or they cannot control them. This is why the Germans write in their newspaper of the new element from the Balkans as "a serious menace to our prestige," and ask the Government to stop the immigration from that quarter.

The newcomers are described as bareheaded and barefooted, roaming the streets of the town in nothing but shirt and trousers, swapping pins or other trifles for the bananas or bread peddled by black street venders, begging shelter in the huts of the natives, persistently mingling with the negroes, getting drunk with them on the native brew and stealing from them when the opportunity offers.

The Germans along the coast of the colony have now petitioned the Government to deliver them from the evils of trampdom. They remind the Government that it refuses to sell land to any one who cannot show property worth at least \$2,000; and they ask for the imposition of a head tax upon all immigrants from the Balkans as a sure method of keeping them out of the

Enhancing the Joy. Knicker-Jones has a fine idea for an improved rrand stand.

Bocker-What is 11? Knicker-Have a board with a knot hole erected pefore each sest.

New York's importance as a market for art to shown in the World's Work for May in a well liber trated article. Many pictures, too, help an account of the application of electricity to traffic. Much of the number is given to business troubles of vari-ous kinds: the insurance fight, strike breaking, the Kansas oil struggle, pure food, and to sketches of prominent business men. Two Japanese deal with aspects of the war. The large portraits are very good.

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

A Plan for the Phil sophic and Scientific Treatment of the Religious of Mankind. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This rear's Easter Sunday lecture on the history and philosophy of religion by your venerable correspondent, Mr. Goldwin Smith, may have left a bitter taste in the mouths of those thousands of Roman Catholics and Protestants who prepared themselves for the divine service on that holy morning, and even the skeptical Jew, who ordinarily shrugs his shoulders at the very mention of the name of religion, may have felt a kind of spiritual horror racui at the perusal of the lay sermon of the sage of

To the Christian Goldwin Smith leaves only the personal human character and ethical teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, son of the Galilean carpenter Joseph, while the Old Testament of the Hebrew people is represented as some sort of literary Palestinian potpourri without any claim to divine authorship or inspiration. After having thus piti lessly torn away the foundation from Church and Synagogue and opposed the writings of Darwin, Tyndall and Huxley to the stupen-dous mass of theological literature which Church fathers and theologians of a hundred denominations have accumulated for nearly two millennia, our philosopher sadly confesses that "for the first time, perhaps, in history man stands with his unassisted reason in face of the mystery of his existence and of the order of the universe," adding, however, the oneoling hope that in the "frank abandonment of that which cannot be sustained may fe our only road to truth."

The Grand Old Man of Canada and the regu lar as well as irregular students of THE SUN'S theological faculty may learn with interes (and I am glad to state that this first official statement has been exclusively reserved to them) that upon the suggestion of the writer of these lines twenty-one of the most eminent representatives of the science of religion, on March 7 last, constituted themselves, at the Union Theological Seminary of New York, a board of editors of an Encyclopedia of Reagrons, with the set purpose of offering to humanity the first complete, authentic and impartial presentation of the religious life of mankind, from the descriptive, historic, philosophic and comparative standpoint.

sumanity the first complete, authers and tripartial presentation of the religious life of mankind, from the descriptive, historic, philosophic and comparative standpoint. This illustrious band of scholars, representing the flower of our foremost American universities and theological seminaries, felt that the time was fully here when mankind had ripened to listen to the whole truth about its resigious development and to draw the logical conclusion therefrom. The temples of Egypt, Chinas and Japan, Babylonis and Assyria, Greece and Rome will have to open their sacred books, toxether with the old Palestinian synagogue, the Arabic mosque, and the dozen of venerable churches of Christendom, to tell the tale of man's seeking after the solution of the riddle of the universe.

And what country is fitter for the noble mission to spread this new gospel of religious truth than ours, where full liberty of religious truth than ours, where full liberty of religious truth than ours, where full liberty of religious reigns and all races of mankind are welded into one citizenhood, being destined to evolve in time the ideal cosmopolitanism of Socrates and Plato and Spinoza? Even at this advanced stage of civilization and mutual refigious toleration, at least in the upper classes of society, it could only in the United States come to pass that the president of a Roman Catholic seminary and a professor at a Roman Catholic seminary and a professor at a Roman Catholic university sat down at the same table with the representatives of Unitarian, Lutheran, and Jewish theology to work harmoniously together at a sort of religious communion of humanity.

And who knows? This new Encyclopedia of Religions, a kind of collective American Bridgewater Treatises, may start a movement such as has been foreshadowed by Prof. Goldwin Smith in his Easter Sunday epistle to the believers and unbelievers of the United States and Canada. Indeed, as he rightly says, even those who have embraced the materialistic hypothesis have remained spiritual in charac

one: "Religion is greater than any and all theologies."
This axiom once fully underwtood and recognized by Synagogue, Church and Mosque, there is a possibility that in a not too distant future, Jew, Christian and Moslem (to begin with this principal religious section of humanity) will meet in one House of God with a compendium of the Old Testament, New Testament, Koran, Philosophy and Science as common Gospel, and the most beautiful hymns in poetry and prose which ever sprang from human heart and brain to exalt the Creator and His creation as common Psalter.

New York, April 25.

No, "The Sun" is Unable to Give the

Help. TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You say in an editorial, "Materialism and Easter Sun-day," that a new generation is less disposed to wrestle with questions of religion than was that generation of which Mr. Goldwin Smith is so distinguished a representative. Do you mean this?

Is a search for scientific authority necessarily a search for a material fundamental

This purely material principle is said to be one and one phased, or simple principle, fundamentally, just as the "Idea of ideas" of which Plato dreamed was, which "created" its environment out of "nothing."

Even Mr. Haeckel admits thought as a factor in the search for truth, though he separates thought from experience! Is a one and simple fundamental principle such as Plato's and Mr. Haeckel's, for instance, thinkable?

Zenophanes, instigated the destruction of

as Plato's and Mr. Haeckel's, for instance, thinkable?
Zenophanes instigated the destruction of the gods and Plato the destruction of men, because they each believed in such a principle, and neither saw what that great Jew Jesus Christ did see, and died for declaring, namely, that God and man are correlates, that nature and supernature are fundamentally and persistently one nature.

Is it either irreligious or unscientific to that for the ground of a more thinkable principle than that of most present day science and "religion"? Particularly in the light of the fact that the entire history of sociology, so far as known, proves the absurdity of trying to build a social order on an allesed "principle" that is fundamentally both unscientific and irreligious. And further, cannot The Bun help its readers in such a hunt?

CEARLOTTE F. DALEY.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, April 25.

The Situation Explained. Visitor-Where are your papa and mamma, in de Little Darling-They're away from home, and I'm sitting on the Bd.

British Life Insurance From the Saturday Review.
Blue book statistics for thirty-three years show

to the companies.

that the policyholders in ordinary British com-panies receive £124 in return for every £100 paid

Ellis Island. Through the gateway pour the throngs-Those who chafe yet from their thongs. Fleeing from a tyrant land. Many griped in Want's chill chrich. Prince and seri and drudge and drone;

All who wanderfust have known Through the gateway pours the horde To the land blessed of the Lord. Then the swirling, rushing strife Straightway quickens them to life, Wondrous transformations make Quickly fit the years, and then Lo, each is a citizen! Teuton, Latin, Slavic clans Stand, transformed—Americans.

Through the gate still throngs a host

MAURICE MORNE

SUNNY SMILE OF HOPPER When His Secretary Resigns and the Must cal Hollo Girl Gets Married.

BURBAU OF BUILDINGS. MANHATTAN, April 27. A sunny smile beamed on Building Superintendent Hopper's kindly face all day to-day, and all hands in the Manhattan Building Department offices knew the good reasons. Here they are:

Frank W. McGurk, who had been his diligent and popular private secretary had resigned to accept the promotion to a \$2,500 Supreme Court clerkship, and had his hand nearly shaken off by the troop of congratulators. Frank is an able spellbinder and is always in good humor. Mr. Hopper announced that he had selected John F. Garvey of the Harlem Democratio Club as McGurk's successor. Mr. Garvey arrived in a genial mood later on, and he at once established an amiable idiosyncrasy by initialing department papers in green ink, a special supply of which is always kept on hand for the use of the department officials on St. Patrick's day. Mr. Garvey used a fountain pen loaded with emerald ink that was a souvenir of a St.

Patrick banquet.

The superintendent awarded a two weeks vacation to Gertrude Duffy, the telephone girl of the department, who had made the recess hours melodious with her carols. Gertrude had resigned and is going to get married. The two weeks vacation was the superintendent's wedding present to her.

present to her.

Three new telephone girls came in later with certificates of fitness from the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Hopper cast a fatherly look upon the trio and asked their names. One of them was a widow. The

names. One of them was a widow superintendent pondered a while.

"Under all the circumstances the widow is most entitled to the place," he said.

"Widows are in the same class as G. A. R. men. They are always preferred. There additional good reason in this case, men. They are always preferred. There is an additional good reason in this case, besides. This widow is number one on the eligible list. I select her."

Chief Clerk Class, the bureau's spry veteran, quickly prepared the appointment papers for the superintendent's signature.

"Mrs. Thomas is appointed chief tele-phone operator for the Building Depart-ment of Manhattan," he amilingly said, "vice Miss Duffy, promoted by Cupid."

DR. DEPEW YIELDED \$20,000. And Furthermore Yielded Not for the

"Burr McIntesh Monthly." Burr McIntosh, actor, photographer and publisher, was up in supplementary proceedings yesterday in the chambers of Justice McCarthy at the City Court. Some time ago Samuel H. Vandergrift got a judgment of \$2,000 against McIntosh on a note drawn in 1904, and was looking for assets.

"I own one share in the Burr McIntosh studio," said McIntosh. "It is valued at \$100. I get no salary. I take out what I need to exist on."

"How much does it cost you to live?" "Well, I pay \$50 a month rept and \$0 cents for breakfast, and dine in many ways. My expenses are about \$10 or \$13 a day." Concerning his personal possessions

McIntosh said that his room furniture was worth \$25, and for the rest he had only clothes and things and \$20 worth of books.
"How about the Burr McIntosh Monthly?" "How about the Burr McIntosh Menthly?"

"Oh, I own 49 per cent. of the stock in that, but my interest is tied up. My stock is pledged to Chauncey M. Depew until his loan to the company, \$20,000 with interest at 6 per cent., is satisfied. About 1908 Mr. Depew began to put up the money, and he furnished about \$20,000 in a period of nine months. Then he ceased to furnish, and I sought Mr. Julien A. Ripley. He organized a domestic corporation, with a capital stock of \$5,000. My share of 68 per cent. was pledged to the corporation, first to pay off whatever amount Mr. Ripley loaned to the company and them the daht to Mr. Depew."

to Mr. Depew."
Mr. McIntosh added that he ewas no real estate, no mortgages and no bank account. Finally he happened to remember that he has one \$12 kodak.

"I hope to go to the Philippines soon to take photographs, if I can get the money," he said. The case will be heard further on May II. CLIENT SUFFERS FOR LAWYER.

Case of Wheeler Against Bresin Put Back Two Years or So. Because of the persistence of Lawyer E. A. Alexander in pressing a question which had been ruled out, Supreme Court, Justice McCall sent to the foot of the calendar the suit on trial before him brought by DeWitt C. Wheeler to recover from James H. Breslin \$50,000, which, Wheeler says, is the value of property left with Brealin by his father, DeWitt C. Wheeler, who was formerly a Police Commissioner, to secure a bill of \$3,500 for board and

The elder Wheeler, who died in 1800 lived at the Glisey House from 1878 to 1889, When he was leaving there was an unpaid score for which he left some valuable furniture as security. Bresin says that score for which he left some variable furniture as security. Breslin says that the bill amounted to about \$12,800, but this is disputed by Wheeler's son, whe says that it did not exceed \$3.500. Breslin sold the furniture to satisfy the bill.

Justice McCall said that he would dismiss the complaint, instead of setting the suit back, but that he did not want to make Wheeler suffer too much because of his counsel's disregard of the rulings of the Court. The case will prebably not be reached for trial again for a couple of years or more.

or more. MAGISTRATES AT \$7,000 A YEAR. Mayor to Appoint Three on Monday Bel-

uged With Applications. Three City Magistrates will be appointed by Mayor McClellan en Monday to succeed Magistrates Mott, Ommen and Flammer, whose terms expire on that day. The Mayor has been deluged with applications for the jobs. The salary is \$7,000 and the term is ten years. The Mayor said yesterday that he had not yet made up even a tentive liet.

of a justice of the Special Sessions court to succeed Justice Hinsdale, salary \$4,000, term ten years.

SHERIFF MOVES.

Peace Center of the County to Be at Broad way and Duane Street. As the city's lease of the offices in the Stewart Building which have been eccupied for several years by the Sheriff and his deputies will expire at the end of this mouth, Sheriff Erlanger engaged yesterday a new set of offices in the Barclay Building, at Broadway and Duane street. The entire staff of clerks, deputies and assistants were busy yesterday removing the books and papers under their care to the new choes, which will be open for business on Ma. 1.

13 Hearings on 15. Bills in 13 Minutes Mayor McClellan held 13 public hearings on 13 legislative bills in 13 minutes yesterday One a minute is a new record, but it is feasible pace when nobody appears to be heard. Only one bill of any general interest was up yesterday. That was the interest was up yesterday. That was the teachers' retirement fund bill, which gives the teachers the right to contribute 1 per cent. of their salaries to the retirement fund. The Mayor will sign the bill.

South Brooklyn Must Have a Better Ferry Mayor McClellan said yesterday that the inspection he made on Wednesday of the South Brooklyn waterfront had convinced him that an improved ferry service was needed. He was surprised at the develop-ment of the dock system. While he would not commit himself the municipalising of the Thirty-ninth street ferry will probably now have his support.